United Nations A/71/134/Add.1/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 November 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Item 105 of the provisional agenda*

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum**

1. By paragraph 11 of its resolution 70/73, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and on possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

* A/71/150.

** The information contained in the present addendum was received after the issuance of the main report or for technical reasons could not be processed in time for inclusion in that report.

16-19428 (E) 101116

Please recycle

Annex

Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

June 2015-May 2016

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (a) Activities relating to annex 2 States			
Russian Federation	June 2015-May 2016	In bilateral contacts with annex 2 countries, the Russian Federation continued to actively promote Treaty issues and the need to make the Treaty operational and called for promptly joining the Treaty.	
Turkey	June 2015-May 2016	Turkey took every suitable opportunity to promote the Treaty and stressed the importance of its entry into force in its relevant bilateral contacts with annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
1 (b) Activities relating to non-annex 2 States			
Russian Federation	June 2015-May 2016	In bilateral contacts with non-annex 2 countries, the Russian Federation continued to actively promote Treaty issues and the need to make the Treaty operational and called for promptly joining the Treaty.	
Turkey	June 2015-May 2016	Turkey took every appropriate opportunity to promote the Treaty in its bilateral contacts and encouraged States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so, particularly in the Middle East and South Asia regions.	
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a) Global			
Russian Federation	June 2015-May 2016	The Russian Federation considered the Treaty as one of the key elements of the international legal security system and an important part of the global architecture of nuclear non-proliferation and arms limitation. Entry into force of the Treaty remained one of the foreign policy priorities of the Russian Federation. The Russian Federation strictly observed a moratorium on nuclear tests. At the same time, the Russian Federation proceeded from the fact that despite all the significance of this measure, it could by no means serve as a substitute for a principal goal — the entry of the Treaty into force.	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		The Russian Federation consistently pursued a line aimed at an early transformation of the Treaty into an effective international legally binding mechanism and continued to advocate for universalization of the Treaty. The Russian Federation exerted efforts to place an emphasis on the role of the Treaty in the United Nations and within other international forums. The Russian Federation promoted an understanding of the necessity of an urgent entry into force of the Treaty at those forums. The Russian Federation continued its work on the completion of the Russian segment of the International Monitoring System. In November 2015, the Russian radionuclide laboratory was certified.	
	September 2015	At the seventieth session of the General Assembly, the Russian Federation co-sponsored resolution 70/73. The delegation of the Russian Federation participated in the ninth Article XIV Conference and supported its Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Treaty.	
	February 2016	Perspectives of the entry into force of the Treaty were the focus of the meeting of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Sergey Lavrov, with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Treaty on 12 February 2016. The Russian principal line to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and its readiness to continue dialogue with remaining annex 2 States whose ratification is crucial for the entry into force was reconfirmed.	
	April 2016	On 12 April 2016, the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, made a separate statement on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Treaty for signature in which a concern with the situation on ratification of the Treaty was raised. He also called upon leaders of the eight countries that must ratify the Treaty for it to enter into force to join the Treaty as soon as possible. A joint article of the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sergey Ryabkov, and the Executive Secretary with a detailed analysis of the situation with the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty was published in the Russian daily newspaper *Kommersant* and in *Foreign Policy* magazine in April 2016.	

State	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
		On 19 April 2016, a seminar on the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Treaty for signature took place in Moscow. It was organized by the Russian non-governmental organization Center for Energy and Security Studies together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation. Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sergey Ryabkov, the Executive Secretary and member of the Group of Eminent Persons to promote the Treaty, Hans Blix, participated in the seminar.	
Turkey	June 2015-May 2016	Turkey continued to participate in joint efforts to promote the Treaty in appropriate multilateral meetings, especially during the seventieth session of the General Assembly and the ninth Article XIV Conference, held on 29 September 2015 in New York, and called for the ratification of the Treaty by those annex 2 States that had not signed or ratified it.	
		Turkey promoted the universalization and entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on relevant occasions on a national basis, as well as together with the other members of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative.	
		Turkey continued to contribute on a voluntary basis to a project of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, which facilitates the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission.	
2 (b) Regional			
Turkey	June 2015-May 2016	Turkey seized every opportunity at the regional level to promote the Treaty and reiterate the importance of its early entry into force.	